



"THE ANGEL SAID UNTO THEM, FEAR NOT, FOR, BEHOLD I BRING YOU GOOD TIDINGS OF GREAT JOY, WHICH SHALL BE TO ALL PEOPLE."

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LECTURES TO YOUTH.

BY A MINISTER IN THE NEW-ENGLAND CONFERENCE.

LECTURE 5.

SOME OF THE MOST DISTINGUISHED EXAMPLES OF EARLY PIETY, IN THE SCRIPTURES, RECOMMENDED TO IMITATION.

That ye be not slothful, but followers of them who, through faith and patience, inherit the promises.—HEB. 6. 12.

My young friends, I am happy to meet you again in pursuance of our design. Agreeably to our general plan, I am now to proceed to introduce you to a familiar acquaintance with a select company of the best characters, as patterns for your imitation. They will deter you from vice, they will encourage you to holiness, and assist you in duty; they will rouse your zeal, and reprove your backwardness; they will quicken you to diligence, and animate your devotions. You will feel yourselves the more agreeably satisfied with their company, as they were all young when they chose the good part, and gave their hearts to God. My intention is to present you with a few of the most prominent features, and striking traits, of their moral and religious characters. You will behold some of them struggling under difficulties, and rising superior to persecutions. You will find some heroically resisting temptations, and steadily pursuing the path of duty. In fine, all the graces and virtues, all the practical duties of morality and religion, are exemplified in their conduct. You will see that it is possible for youth to be religious, you will see that those who gave their hearts to God, in early life, have overcome all difficulties, have resisted all the evils, have performed all the duties, and have enjoyed all the felicities to which you are called;—and that, through faith and patience, they have gone to inherit the promises made to such as overcome. Let us then, lay aside slothfulness, and become followers of them who, through faith and patience, inherit the promises.

Having these encouragements, I trust you will all be ready to say, let me go also.

1. SAMUEL, for his early dedication to God, constancy in his service, and usefulness in the world, exhibits nearly a perfect pattern. He was a child of much prayer, and had been solemnly devoted to God from his birth. His parents had consecrated him to the Lord, and brought him early to appear before God, in his house of worship; and he worshipped the Lord there. It was while attending upon the service of God in his temple, the Lord called Samuel repeatedly; and Samuel, like many other young people, did not know the voice of the Lord, but supposed it to have been the voice of Eli, the Priest; he therefore ran to him to inquire what he wanted of him. Eli, perceiving that it was the Lord, gave him suitable instructions how to conduct, and Samuel obeyed. O what a blessing it is to be early devoted to God, and to have instruction from those who are experienced in his ways.—Samuel was obedient, and said, "Speak Lord, for thy servant waiteth to hear." God communicated to him his will, by meeting him in his worship, and he grew in the knowledge and love of God, as he grew up to manhood. He was ever remarkable for his tender and jealous concern for the worship and glory of God. Firm in his reproofs of sin, just and candid in his general deportment, he sustained the offices of Prophet, Priest, and Judge, or civil ruler, with great dignity and propriety. His death was peaceful, and much lamented—his memory precious, and worthy to be cherished. In him, therefore, youth have a worthy example, parents a pattern, and

official characters a faithful guide. After a life of exemplary piety and usefulness, when he was old and grey headed, he made a most affecting appeal to all the people in the presence of God, for the rectitude of his conduct, and they gave him their full and unequivocal approbation.

2. JOSEPH was remarkable for an early attention to filial piety, patient suffering of wrong, resistance of temptation, chastity, justice, forgiving injuries, fidelity to his trust, equitable government, and intimacy with Heaven. Nothing can be more interesting than the whole history of Joseph's life. The tender care of divine Providence over one who feared and served him, and his advancement to honor and usefulness, afford the most striking encouragement to a life of early piety. Study, and make yourselves familiar with the biography and history of Joseph. It can be no wonder that a fond parent loved a son so obedient and pious! Though his pious life and intimacy with Heaven excited the hatred of his wicked brethren, and led them to conspire together, to effect his ruin, yet the Lord was with him and delivered him. How patiently and meekly did he suffer all their cruelty? Behold the innocent and spotless youth, under one of the most powerful temptations that could beset human nature! Hear his pious exclamation, "How can I do this great wickedness, and sin against God?" Alive to a sense of duty and obligation to his master, deeply impressed with the fear of God, he was cold to the unhallowed flame of lawless passion, and deaf to the entreaties of female allurements. A sense of the presence of God quenched every spark of impure desire. In the time of temptation, let youth remember Joseph, and say, "How can I do this great wickedness, and sin against God?" Behold in Joseph an example of that fidelity you owe to your employers. So unbounded was the confidence his master placed in him, that he committed all his affairs into his hands. This was his plea for fidelity, and the Lord prospered all that he did. When he came to be advanced to the government of Egypt, he was equally just, impartial and equitable. Amidst all his sufferings, amidst all his persecutions, amidst all his temptations, yea, amidst all his prosperity, he maintained a strict regard to religion, and lived a life of ardent piety and devotion to God.—Hence flowed the kind affections, which led him to weep over his erring brethren, to forgive their grievous offences, to soothe their guilty and distressed minds, to instruct and charge them not to fall out by the way; and afterwards to take a fatherly care of all their families. If at any time you receive ill treatment from your friends or relations, behold Joseph weeping on the necks of his cruel brethren! Hear him saying, "I am Joseph, your brother! Now, therefore, be not grieved and angry with yourselves that ye sold me hither." Moreover, he kissed his brethren, and wept upon them!!!

3. IN ISAAC and the Rechabites you have striking examples of children yielding to parental authority. When Abraham was commanded to arise and take his son, his only son Isaac, whom he loved, and go and offer him up as a burnt offering to the Lord, he took the lad and all the apparatus for the sacrifice. The obedient son said, "behold the fire and the wood, but where is the lamb?" "And Abraham said, my son, God will provide himself a lamb, so they went on both together, and came to the place which God had told him of. And Abraham built an altar there, and laid the wood in order, and bound Isaac his son and laid him on the wood." The father was obeying and worshipping God. The son accompanied, assisted and submits. The Lord approves, and provides the Lamb! Behold in this figure, the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world! Behold an example of submission to parental authority, and learn your duty. In like manner the Rechabites obeyed the voice of Jonadab their father, although he prohibited the use of many of the innocent comforts of life, yet they obeyed the voice of their father, and God approved their conduct, and ordered Jeremiah the prophet, to hold forth their example to his people, and promised his blessing upon them to the latest generation.—Take them as your example, and obey your parents in the Lord.

4. OBADIAH early feared the Lord, and loved his people and cause, in times of danger. This pious young man lived in a time of great declension of religion. It was in the reign of the wicked Ahab, when Jezebel sought to destroy all the Lord's prophets—when Elijah fled, and said, "I

only am left alone to serve the Lord."—Even then, this pious youth maintained his integrity, and at the hazard of his own life, hid, and maintained a hundred of the Lord's people. In him you have an example of unswerving piety in times of general declension—in times of bloody persecution—in times of the prevalence of error and idolatry—in a time when corruption, example, blended with supreme power, sought to sweep the worship, and the worshippers of the living God, from the face of the earth. Then Obadiah could say, "I thy servant fear the Lord from my youth." Go thou and do likewise.

5. HEZEKIAH, the son of king Manaz, was a young prince, who, at the age of twenty-five years, began to reign over Judah. He commenced his reign by the most serious and strenuous efforts to promote and forward a reformation among the people. Notwithstanding the wicked conduct of his father, and the corruption of the times, he nobly dared to come out and profess true religion. Trusting in the Lord, he opposed and put down idolatry, clave to the Lord, and was prospered of him. When his realm was invaded by the king of Assyria, who, by his messengers, reviled and blasphemed the God of Israel, Hezekiah went to the house of the Lord, and prostrated himself, and prayed and wrestled until the Lord sent him a peaceful answer. He appears to have been a man of prayer and piety, who, although in one instance did not sanctify the Lord God in his heart, and improve the circumstance to the glory of God, yet, when he came to be reproved and threatened, was humble and submissive, and gave the most unequivocal proofs that he was a truly pious man. If there are any of you, who have had the unhappiness to be brought up by irreligious parents, surrounded by vicious examples, and have been ready to think it impossible to be religious, look on the example of Hezekiah. Be not discouraged, but dare to come out and stand, if it should be alone, for God, and his sacred cause. Prayer, prayer to God is the mighty engine by which you shall overcome all your spiritual foes. Are you grieved with the blasphemies of the wicked around you, carry all your burdens of grief to the Lord. Are you laboring under sickness of body, turn your face to the wall in communion with him who heard and answered Hezekiah.

6. JOSIAH was but eight years old when he was distinguished for his hatred of prevailing corruption, for his zeal in reformation and encouraging the work of the Lord. We again hear of him when about eighteen years of age, engaging with zeal in the work of reformation.—His riches, his power, his influence, his example, were all dedicated to God, and used to promote his glory. His heart was tender, and humble; he wept, he rent his clothes, and plead to have the wrath of the Lord turned away from his people. He sought out the law, had it copied, and caused it to be publicly read. He encouraged the prophets and priests, and all the people who were pious. He discountenanced wickedness and put away wicked characters.—He made such provision for keeping the pass-over, that there was never one celebrated in like-manner in Israel.

What a pleasing and affecting spectacle must it have been to see a young man, of birth, rank, and royalty, taking the lead in so pious a work. He was not ashamed to be found on his knees, not ashamed to be seen with his clothes rent and weeping before the Lord for the sins of his fathers, and the general wickedness of the people. He was not ashamed to send to inquire of the Lord to know his will; and when he had gained the information, he was not ashamed to go and read the law of the Lord and call the people to enter with him into a solemn covenant to walk in the way of the Lord, to keep his commandments and statutes with all their heart and with all their souls. Come, my young friends, and let this pious youth encourage you to engage in the serious and important work of reformation, penitence, and humble obedience to God.

7. DANIEL and his companions stood pre-eminent champions for the law and worship of God. For self-denial, prayer, application to improvement, fidelity to employers, and communion with God. These young men were captives in a foreign country. They were selected from among their fellow captives, to be educated by the king of Babylon, to be the future instruments to advance the interests of the state.—To most youth, this would have been a flattering prospect for self-indulgence—to eat of the king's meat, and drink the wine of his royal

bounty. But with them it was a season of serious trial. Now they begin to discover a resolution for a life of self-denial, of temperance, and close application to study. They resolved not to renounce their religion, but they were discreet, modest, and condescending, as far as might be consistent with a good conscience, but no farther. This wise and prudent conduct gained them the esteem and confidence of their superiors, and their improvement in knowledge, wisdom and learning, qualified them for future advancement to places of honor and responsibility. Their superior skill in government—their stern integrity and unimpeachable rectitude, exposed them to the shafts of envy, ridicule and malice.—Their enemies sought every occasion against them, but could find none. The malice of the carnal heart shows itself with the greatest virulence in matters of religion. Here their enemies sought their ruin. They were calm and unmoved, while all was storm and rage about them; they trusted in God, and were undeviating in their devotions; they knew the lions were kept hungry to devour them, they knew the flames were kindled to consume them—they knew the malice of their blood-thirsty foes—they knew the wrath of the king—they knew the unchangeable laws of the Medes and Persians; but none of these things moved them. They prayed secretly and openly as aforetime. When called upon to renounce their religion, and conform to that of the state, and when threatened with vengeance in case of refusal, they firmly and fearlessly answered, "Be it known unto thee, O king, that we will not serve thy gods, nor worship the golden image which thou hast set up." Are you not charmed to behold such firmness and cool recollection? to hear such decisions of well informed judgments? Are you not as much surprised at their dauntless courage and quenchless zeal, as you are pleased with their meekness and humility? But all this is the effect of early piety. They knew the God they worshipped was able to deliver them, or bring them through every trial without harm. How powerful was their example? What acknowledgments were extorted from the mouths of their enemies?

8. Leaving the old, we will now proceed to select a few examples of early piety from the New-Testament. TIMOTHY was early acquainted with the scriptures, and became united to the church, and continued a holy, useful member and minister of it till his death. He had the happiness of having the instructions of pious parents, who had made him acquainted with those fountains of sacred truth, the holy scriptures. These became the guides of his youth, and the helps to future usefulness. So unblamable was his life and so excellent his reputation among the brethren of Derby and Lystra, that Paul took him forth to be his companion in travail, and fellow laborer in the gospel. The excellence of his character as a minister of Christ may be inferred from the dignity of the office he sustained in the Church of God.

9. The beloved disciple of our Lord, JOHN, has always been regarded in the Christian Church as one of its most able ministers and brightest ornaments. He was honored by the most distinguishing friendship of his Lord. Amiable in his disposition, sincere and affectionate in his attachments, warm and ardent in his piety; holy, active, and persevering through a long life of unremitting labor and usefulness, he exhibits one of the most distinguishing characters recorded in holy writ. His Gospel, Epistles, and Apocalypse, contain the richest treasures of heavenly truth. As one who was early made a partaker of divine grace, he ever manifested a peculiar regard for early piety. Hence, we hear him addressing the babes, and young men in Christ, with a peculiar tenderness and solicitude, "I write unto you, little children, because your sins are forgiven you for his name's sake." Again, "I write unto you, little children, because ye have known the Father." "I write unto you, young men, because ye have overcome the wicked one." "I have written unto you, young men, because ye are strong, and the word of God abideth in you, and ye have overcome the wicked one." Yet again, "My little children, let us not love in word, neither in tongue, but in deed and in truth."—"Little children, keep yourselves from idols." In his second Epistle, he addresses a mother in Israel, whose children he loved in the truth, and says, "I rejoice greatly that I have found of thy children walking in the truth."—And in his third Epistle, "I have no greater joy

than to hear that my children walk in truth."—It seems, therefore, that he was not only a pattern of early piety himself, but a great encourager of all those who embrace religion in the days of their childhood and youth. We might also have mentioned JOHN, the Baptist, who was devoted to God from his birth, and became eminent for piety and usefulness. He was declared, by our Lord, to be a burning and shining light, and had the honor to be the greatest prophet that was ever born of woman.

10. But it is to your SAVIOUR'S example that we point you, in preference to every other. He who was in the form of God, and thought it not robbery to be equal with God, and yet condescended to be made of a woman, and made under the law, that he might redeem those who were under the law. He who was the brightness of the Father's glory and express image of his person, humbled himself to suffer and die, to redeem you. He did no sin, neither was guile found in his mouth. He came to seek and save those who were lost. He went about doing good. By his early submission to his earthly parents, and diligent attention to do the will of his heavenly Father, he has given you the example and encouragement to engage in early life, to do your heavenly Father's business. Be ye therefore, followers of him as dear children. Let that mind be in you which was also in Christ Jesus. Take his yoke upon you and learn of him, and you shall find rest to your souls; for his yoke is easy and his burden is light.

Having, according to our proposed design, introduced to your notice a number of characters who have been the most distinguished for early piety, and who are worthy patterns for your imitation; let me exhort you not to be slothful, but to be followers of them, who, through faith and patience, inherit the promises. Arise! now, and open your eyes to the light of truth and the beauties of holiness! Indulge not in sloth and neglect. Your Master is come and calleth for you. The Lord will early employ you to work in his vineyard. You have been taught the nature of the work, you have had suitable motives held out to your view to engage your attention. You have been cautioned against the evils to which you are most exposed, you have now had some of the brightest examples held up for your imitation. Will you not try to follow them in the ways of well doing? You have seen that in every state and condition there have been some who have given you an example of piety. Under the Patriarchal, Prophetic, and Christian dispensations, we have seen godly children and pious youth. Some of them were dedicated to God by their parents, and were reared up as tender plants in the garden of the Lord. They profited by parental instruction, and were submissive to parental authority. Others, although children of wicked parents, and discouraged by vicious examples and persecutions, have obeyed the voice of God, and come out from the wicked, and stood as lights in the world, and witnesses of the truth. Some had to resist the blandishments of the world, and others the lusts of the flesh. Some have patiently submitted to poverty, and others have held fast their integrity in kings' courts. Some have been distinguished for their private, others for their public virtues; and all have proved that the ways of religion are pleasant, and her paths peace. They have all obtained a good report, left the savor of a good name, and gone to inherit the promises. Be ye therefore imitators of their virtues, followers of their faith and patience. Arise! and begin now! Resolve to lose no time. Be determined, by divine grace, to study their examples, and become familiar with their characters. Let such become your secret counsellors and constant companions. Transcribe all their virtues, enrich yourselves with all their experience.—And may the Lord bring you to enjoy their holy company in his heavenly kingdom, for Christ's sake.—AMEN.

Avarice.—Zeno said, that an avaricious man is like barren, sandy ground, which sucks in all the rains and dews with greediness and thirst, but yields no fruitful herbs or plants to the inhabitants.

Virtue.—A man that hath no virtue in himself, envieth it in others.

A word in Season.—He that follows his recreations instead of his business, shall in a little time have no business to follow.

Industry, prudence, and perseverance combined, form the far-famed philosopher's stone, which transmutes every thing it touches into gold.

ANNIVERSARIES.

FROM THE NEW-YORK OBSERVER.

American Bible Society.—On Thursday, the American Bible Society celebrated their eighth anniversary at the City Hotel in Broadway. Gen. Mathew Clarkson, one of the Vice Presidents of the Society, took the chair, and the meeting was opened precisely at 10 o'clock. The exercises commenced with the reading of the 65th chapter of Isaiah, by the Rev. John Armstrong, late chaplain of the British settlement at Honduras.

The President of the Society, the Hon. John Jay, being unable from age and infirmity to be present, an address, prepared by him for the occasion, was read by the Rev. James Milnor, D. D. the Society's Secretary for foreign correspondence.

Letters from the Hon. Bushrod Washington, John Quincy Adams, Andrew Kirkpatrick, Chas. Goldsborough, William Phillips, David L. Merrill, Francis S. Key, Joseph, and Smith Thompson, Vice-Presidents of the Society, apologizing for their absence at the anniversary, were read: after which Wm. W. Woolsey, Esq. Treasurer of the Society, exhibited his annual report of the state of the treasury. By this document it appears the receipts for the eighth year have been \$42,416 95 cts.

Last year the receipts, exclusive of subscriptions to the Depository, amounted to \$36,136.

From the annual report of the Society, which was read by the Rev. Dr. Woodhull, it appears, that during the last year, there have been printed, at the Society's depository, 34,000 Bibles, and 42,875 Testaments; in all 76,875 Bibles and Testaments in foreign languages, received from the British and Foreign Bible Society, 350 German Testaments purchased, 350 Printed by Kentucky Bible Society from plates belonging to the American Bible Society, 2,000

Making in the whole, 79,575

Which added to 323,777

the number mentioned in the last report, makes a grand total of four hundred and three thousand three hundred and fifty-two Bibles and Testaments, or parts of the latter, printed from the stereotype plates of the Society, or otherwise obtained for circulation, during the eight years of the Society's existence.

There have been issued from the Society's depository, during the last year,

Bibles, 31,500
Testaments, 28,849

which added to 284,623

issued during the seven preceding years, make a total of three hundred and nine thousand and sixty-two Bibles and Testaments, and parts of the latter, issued by the American Bible Society since its establishment.

There have been added forty-four new auxiliaries during the past year, making the whole number four hundred and four.

The number of Bibles and Testaments which have been issued gratuitously, to auxiliary societies is 14,729, and the value of them, \$8,262 23.

The Society have realized all the advantages which they expected from the building which was erected for the transaction of their mechanical and other business operations, the debt incurred by the Managers for that purpose is in a course of liquidation, and in a few years will be extinguished, without diverting any portion of the ordinary funds of the Society from their destined objects.

Very considerable and valuable additions have been made by the liberality of Bible Societies abroad, and individuals in the United States, to the Biblical library.

A set of stereotype plates has been procured during the past year for a Testament of a larger size, and another is partly completed for the Bible in the Spanish language.

After finishing the reading of the Report, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz.

On motion of the Rev. President Day, of Yale College, Conn. seconded by the Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer,

1. Resolved, That the Report of the Managers now read, be adopted and printed under their direction.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Peters, of Bennington, Vermont, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Cone, of the Baptist Church, New-York—

2. Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be given to the Board of Managers, for their services during the past year.

On motion of Col. Richard Varick, seconded by T. Dwight, Esq.—

3. Resolved, That this Society feel the sincerest gratitude to the President for the address with which he has favored them on the present occasion, and for the important benefits which the institution has received from the exertion of his talents, and the influence of his example.

On motion of Thomas Eddy, of the Society of Friends in New-York, seconded by the Rev. Dr. McMurray, of the Dutch Church in New-York—

4. Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be given to the Vice-Presidents for the continuance of their patronage and support.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Nichols, of the Episcopal Church, Bedford, N. Y., seconded by Mr. S. K. Talmadge, of Nassau Hall, N. J.

5. Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be given to the secretaries and treasurer for their important services gratuitously rendered to the Society.

On motion of Major General Gaines, of the United States' Army, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Rice, of the Presbyterian Church, Virginia—

6. Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be given to their Auxiliaries, for their contributions to the treasury, and for the other important services they have rendered to the Society.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Brown, of the Methodist Church, New-York, seconded by Dr. David Hosack—

7. Resolved, That this Society offer their cordial congratulations to all the kindred Societies throughout the world, and particularly to the parent institution, the British and Foreign Bible Society, on the continued prosperity and rapid progress of the great cause in which they are severally engaged.

On motion of the Hon. David Daggett, of New Haven, Conn. seconded by Alexander Jones, Esq. of Rhode Island—

8. Resolved, That the Society, with unfeigned gratitude to Almighty God, and with humble, yet confident reliance on His blessing, feel themselves under the strongest obligations to persevere with increased zeal and diligence in the prosecution of their labors.

In support of the resolutions, addresses were delivered by the Rev. President Day, the Rev. Mr. Peters, the Rev. Mr. Cone, Mr. S. K. Talmadge, Major General Gaines, the Rev. Dr. Rice, the Rev. Mr. Brown, and the Hon. David Daggett; and in acknowledgement of the vote of thanks to the secretaries and treasurer, by the Rev. Dr. Milnor.

Among the distinguished strangers present on this interesting occasion, were his Excellency Governor Yates, the Honorable De Witt Clinton, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the State, and Major General Gaines of the United States' Army. The number of persons from abroad was greater than at any preceding anniversary.

United Foreign Missionary Society.—The seventh anniversary of this Society was celebrated in the City Hotel, New-York, on the evening of the 12th inst. On this occasion the Rev. Dr. Milledoler introduced to the audience *Sacharissa*, a venerable Chief of the Tuscarora tribe of Indians, who delivered the following speech. He spoke in his native tongue, and was interpreted by William Alvis, a young Indian of the same nation, who was educated at the Wesleyan Seminary in New-York:—

Sacharissa's Speech.
“Friends and Brothers,—I first thank the Great Spirit for preserving your lives and mine. I rejoice to meet you this evening, and I rejoice that your love to my poor countrymen has brought you all together on this occasion. You are holding a council to-night, to hear what has been done the past year, and God has permitted me to meet with you, and hear and see great things which I never heard or saw before.

“My countrymen have long been in darkness, but now I see the light is spreading among them. My poor countrymen have long been neglected, but now I see the white brothers opening their eyes and looking upon us. In time past there were only a few who loved and pitied us; now there are a great many. I now meet with friends every where, and I see and hear that every year my Christian brothers are doing more. They are getting the dust out of their eyes and ears, which had been thrown into them by the evil reports of bad men. Now I see old and young, and little children, and men and women engaged to do us good. These things make my heart rejoice. Many years ago, I was in darkness, and even now I am poor and ignorant. I cannot read for myself, but I have heard the gospel, and now I hope that I have received it into my heart.—It is true I have always been a sinner, and now I am a very old sinner. But you have sent me the gospel, and I have learned that Jesus can save me. For this gospel and this Saviour I have thrown away the foolish things I received from my fathers.

“I am now near my grave, and I wished to see you once more before I go to meet your fathers with whom I made this first covenant. I hope you will not be weary in this good work, but continue to make your path broader and longer every year. Then I shall die, hoping that before many years all my countrymen will have the light.”

Mr. Guy Chew, a youth of the Tuscarora tribe, and member of the school at Cornwall, Connecticut, was introduced to the audience by Mr. Lewis, and delivered an address.

A collection was taken up amounting to \$242; and the exercises of the evening were closed with a hymn sung by the two Indian youth, and *Yonica*, only surviving daughter of the late Wm. Henry, a Tuscarora Indian.

Jew's Society.—The fifth anniversary of the American Society for meliorating the condition of the Jews, was celebrated in New-York, on Friday evening, the 14th inst. The exercises were opened with prayer.

The annual report was then read by the Rev. Dr. Rowan, the Agent of the Society.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Sanford, of Brooklyn, seconded by Mr. Primker, a converted Jew, it was

Resolved, That the report be adopted and printed.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Rufus Bailey, of Pittsfield, Mass. seconded by Alexander Jones, Esq. of Rhode Island, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be given to the Auxiliary Societies, for the zeal and perseverance they have manifested in promoting the interests of the Society, and for the contributions they have made to its funds.

On motion of Hon. David Daggett, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Blatchford, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be given to the officers and directors for the services which they have gratuitously rendered, during the past year.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Griffin, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Russell, of Virginia, it was

Resolved, That the Society view with lively satisfaction the organization of several new Societies in Europe and America during the past year, whose objects are similar to our own, and that we feel encouraged by their co-operation to persevere in our plans of meliorating the condition of the Jews.

A collection was taken up; and the meeting was closed by an address from Mr. Zadig, a converted Jew, from Germany.

BIBLE SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

The Sixteenth Annual Meeting of the Philadelphia Bible Society, was held on Wednesday the 5th inst. in Zion Church, Fourth-street. A large and respectable assemblage attended.

The venerable President, the Right Rev. Dr. White, in the chair. The Report was read by the Rev. Dr. Broadhead. The concerns of the Institution are in a flattering state. It has distributed since its formation more than 81,000 copies of the Scriptures. 7000 copies were pub-

lished by it during the last year, and upwards of 2000 are now going through the press. It was the first Bible Society in the Union. A fact is stated in the Report which ought to rouse the efforts of every believer in Christ. It is this: Leander Van Ess, a solitary individual, has circulated 456,000 copies of a New Testament, translated by himself! Such a life is worth living. Is he not an example? And is he not more noble than all the conquerors that fill the pages of history? Go, all, and live to some purpose, like him.

After the reading of the Report, one or two addresses were delivered. The Rev. Mr. Crane, missionary among the Tuscaroras, in the state of New-York, stated the following fact. Two of the missionaries to the Osages went from their mission establishment, some time since, to visit two remote tribes, among whom a missionary had never been seen. On arriving at the dwelling place of one of the tribes, they found it deserted, and passed on to the next. Never had the feet of a missionary trod this ground before. They found the Indians at home; they discovered a man who could act as interpreter. With him they passed from house to house, speaking to the people. At length they called at a hut where were a man and his wife. On entering, the woman asked them, “Do you bring Jesus Christ with you?”—Struck with astonishment, and scarcely understanding her, they did not immediately answer. “I mean,” says she, “do you know, and love, and follow the Lord Jesus Christ?” They told her they were his ministers. At this she was transported with joy.—She asked them if they would not go to prayer. They replied, yes, but they would first read a portion of the word of God.—“Do so,” said she, “and I will bring you a Bible.”—She went into the interior of the hut, and, lifting up a parcel of bear skins, brought them out a Bible! It had been given by a Moravian missionary to her father, half a century ago, and he, on his death-bed, commended it to her perusal. She had borne it into the remote wilderness, and there had rejoiced in its promises, and found salvation through its truth! If such be the history of a single Bible, what must not be the grand consequence of Bible Societies?

At the close of the meeting, an aged Tuscarora chief, who accompanied Mr. Crane, addressed the Society. He is 80 years of age, twenty of which he has been a consistent Christian.—He spoke through an interpreter, and expressed his joy at what he witnessed—saying he should go home and tell his nation. May the Lord bless him!

Such a meeting, where all denominations united, without any possibility of collision, closed as it was by a Christian Indian Chief of fourscore, whose conversion has flowed from the Bible, was an antepast of that day, when all shall surround the throne of the common Father with songs of everlasting praise.—*Philad. Rec.*

Zion's Herald.

BOSTON: WEDNESDAY, MAY 26.

GENERAL CONFERENCE.

This ecclesiastical body continues its session in Baltimore. From the great variety and importance of the business before it, and from the circumstance that it is composed of so large a number of members, coming together from every section of the Union, it is expected that the present session will be protracted to an unusual length. We have had no official intelligence from the Conference since the 4th inst. but we learn that a resolution has passed to set off a new Conference, from the eastern part of the New-England Conference, to be called the Maine Conference.

Revival in Sutton, New-Hampshire.

We have received a pleasing communication from the Rev. Phineas Ball, of Sutton, N. H. dated the 13th inst., stating that the Lord has graciously visited that place, with some tokens of his mercy. “We have witnessed, (says he), large and solemn assemblies, and at different times, weeping in almost every part of the congregation, especially among the youth. O how it animates my soul to see the blooming youth coming to Christ. There have been a number of conversions of late, and several have been reclaimed from their wanderings—the prospect appears to be good, and we are looking for a glorious harvest. Fifteen months ago we had but twenty members in Society; the number has since increased to more than sixty. A reformation has lately commenced in Bradford, under the labors of our Congregationalist and Freewill Baptist brethren. There have also been some intimations of mercy in Henniker, where we preach. O that the Lord would send the flame of reformation into every part of the town, and into every corner of the earth.”

Benefit of early instruction.—In the Herald of last week, we noticed the annual examination of the Scholars of the New York African Free School. The following remarkable fact, stated in the Commercial Advertiser, evinces the beneficial effect of this excellent institution upon the moral condition of the blacks.—“At every term of the court sessions, many blacks, generally from twelve to twenty, are convicted of crimes, and sent to the state prison or penitentiary. This school has been in operation several years, and several thousand scholars have received the benefits of a good thorough English education. And but three persons who have been educated here, have been convicted in our criminal courts! This single fact speaks volumes in favor of persevering in an endeavor to improve the condition of this unfortunate class of people. It is education—it is the cultivation of the mind and the heart, which teaches them to be honest, makes them quiet and orderly citizens, and leads them to a knowledge of the means, whereby

they may insure not only their happiness in the present, but in the world to come.”

ELECTION WEEK.

The Legislature of Massachusetts will convene in the State-house in this city, this forenoon, when the oaths of office will be administered to the executive officers for the ensuing political year. The occasion, as usual, has drawn together many clergymen and distinguished individuals, and we notice the following among the other entertainments of the week:—

Religious Exercises This Week.

Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the Church in Chaucey Place, a Sermon before the “Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Piety and Charity,” by Rev. Mr. Colman.

Tuesday evening, in the Old South Church, a Sermon before the “Massachusetts Missionary Society,” by Rev. Samuel Walker, of Danvers.

Tuesday evening, at Rev. Mr. Sharp's Meeting-house, a Sermon before the “Evangelical Tract Society,” by Rev. C. O. Kimball.

Wednesday morning, 9 o'clock, in Park-street Church, a Sermon before the “Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge,” by Rev. Daniel Huntington, of Bridgewater.

Wednesday morning, 9 o'clock, in Essex-street Church, a Sermon on *Pastoral Theology*, before the *Evangelical Congregational Ministers*, by Rev. Professor Stuart, of Andover.

Wednesday noon, in the Old South Church, the “Election Sermon,” before the Legislature, by Rev. Daniel Sharp, of Boston.

Wednesday evening, in the Old South Church, Religious Exercises, and Annual Report of the “American Tract Society,” with Addresses.

Wednesday evening, at the Second Baptist Meeting-house, a Sermon before the “Baptist Missionary Society,” by Rev. N. W. Williams.

Wednesday evening, at Rev. Dr. Channing's Church, a Sermon before the “Evangelical Missionary Society,” by Rev. Mr. Bailey, of Pelham.

Thursday morning, 11 o'clock, in the Church in Chaucey Place, a Sermon before the “Convention of Congregational Ministers,” by Rev. Thomas Snell, of Brookfield.

Thursday evening, in the First Baptist Church, the “Union Prayer Meeting,” of various denominations.

Meetings for Prayer, in Park-street Church, on Wednesday and Thursday mornings, at 5 o'clock. Also at the Second Baptist Meeting-house, at the same time. The Reverend Clergy are respectfully invited to attend.—*Recorder.*

SUCCESS OF MISSIONS.

Almost every day brings us fresh intelligence of the success of the Missionaries of the Cross, among the Heathen nations.—Surely the opposers of Missions will be compelled to acknowledge that the work is the Lords, and that “the people will be willing in the day of his power.”—The following, which we copy from the Columbian Star, will be read with deep interest by the friends of Missions.

Latest Intelligence from Otaheite.

Accounts have been received from the maritime expedition under Capt. Duperre. They are dated in the month of May, 1823. They contain interesting details on nautical and magnetic observations, and on the discovery of four islands, to which he has given the names of Clermont, Tonnerre, Lostanges, Angier, and Freycinet. They form a part of the dangerous Archipelago, and are inhabited by men who appear to be extremely mistrustful, and with whom no communication could be held. Bad weather forced him to depart in haste, and he went to Otaheite. He describes the happy changes effected on the morals of those countries, since the introduction of Christianity. A few years were alone sufficient to make idolatry, polygamy, sacrifices of human beings, murder of children, &c. &c. disappear.

A letter dated Otaheite, the 13 of May last, contains the following statement:—

“The Isle of Otaheite is now so different from what it was in the time of Captain Cook, in 1767, that it is impossible for me to give you a complete idea in so short a letter, written in all haste. The missionaries have totally changed the direction of the morals and customs of the inhabitants; idolatry exists no longer; Christianity is generally adopted. The women now behave with extraordinary reserve; they no longer go on board the ships; and even on land it is impossible to form with them the least connexion, the least attachment. Marriages are contracted as in Europe—even the King at present can have but one wife. The practice of destroying children and human sacrifices no longer exists. Almost all the inhabitants can write and read; they all have religious books written in their language and printed in the island.

Sixty-six magnificent churches have been built, and twice a week the people go in great devotion to hear the preacher. Individuals are often seen taking notes with a pencil and paper of the most interesting passages of the sermon.

The missionaries yearly convocate at Paparo, the whole of the population, which amounts to 7000 souls. This assembly is at present holden.

There is now a discussion going on respecting a new code of laws, and the principal chiefs of the nation ascend the tribune, and speak for whole hours with a vehemence truly extraordinary.

About two months ago the Isle of Otaheite declared itself independent of England; it only recognizes its missionaries. A red flag with a white star in the upper corner, is now mounted on the point which Bougainville named Point Venus.

A good Steward.—Thomas Mann, a pious waterman on the river Thames, was lately gathered to his fathers at the advance age of 75; he bequeathed £1150 to different religious institutions, being what he had saved by his daily labor. During his life he was a constant friend to the poor, and a frequent donor to religious charities. Reader, have you done one-tenth part as much, according to your opportunities, as this humble waterman, who was educated in a charity school.—*S. Int.*

Vacant Churches.—Dr. Rice, in his Inaugural Discourse as professor of Christian Theology in

the Theological Seminary of Virginia, observes that, there are six hundred congregations among the Presbyterians destitute of a settled ministry. As 20 or 30 new congregations are annually organized, and 15 or 20 ministers die every year, there is, said he, a demand for 40 or 50 ministers every year, above that which is now urgently made for the supply of existing vacancies. *Christian Watchman.*

Revival in Esperance, N. Y.—By a letter from Mr. Lyons, to the editor of the New York Observer, it appears that the work of God in this place continues. On Sabbath, May 24, 20 persons were added to the church, making the whole number received, since the formation of the church in May last, 102. Mr. L. adds, “the last Sabbath in April I administered the sacrament of the Lord's supper in the church of Hamilton, Union village, for the first time. Some were present who never saw this ordinance administered before. Ten new members were added, making 20 that have already come forward as the fruits of a revival in that place.”—Surely there is hope for desolate regions.—*Mirror.*

Revivals.—The first Baptist Church in Livermore has received 43 members by baptism; and the 3d, 11. The church in Jay, has received 15; that in Turner, 5; that in Buckfield, 4. In Livermore, in a family of 8 children, 4 have become subjects of the work, and 2 were professors before.—*Id.*

On the 27th ult. the foundation of a Mariners' Church in Philadelphia was laid with appropriate solemnities. It is by contract to be completed before the ensuing winter. We understand that the expense is to be defrayed by a gentleman who has appropriated his whole property to this distinguished christian charity.

Maine Bible Society.—It appears by the annual report of the Trustees of the Maine Bible Society, that 212 Bibles and 58 Testaments have been distributed by the Society during the year past. The amount of contributions to the society from various sources is \$257 31. Of this sum \$200 have been voted as a donation to the American Bible Society.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.

Gardiner Lyceum.—The Trustees have made arrangements for the accommodation of such persons, as may wish to avail themselves of its privileges for a few months, without entering the regular classes and spending 3 years. They have voted to establish *Winter Classes*, to commence on the 3d Wednesday of Nov. and close in April; but they advise applicants to attend as early as August. The fees of tuition will be \$10, and the members may attend *gratis* all lectures relating to the branches which they study. At present, these classes will be, 1. A class in Surveying. 2. In Navigation. 3. In Carpentry and Civil Architecture. 4. In Chemistry. Other winter classes may hereafter be formed.—*Mr.*

Anherst College.—A gentleman belonging to Boston has lately made a present to this institution, of an excellent bell of 800 pounds weight, and which cost \$300.

Göttingen University.—The number of students at present in Göttingen is 1419. Among them are four princes.—the Prince of Brunswick, the Prince of Leinsingen, and the two Princes of Solms; and also seventeen Counts. Of the students, 270 study theology, 730 jurisprudence, 224 medicine, and 195 devote themselves to physics and general philosophy.

News Papers.—The Editor of the American Watchman acknowledges the receipt of a new paper printed in Alabama, in which are contained proposals for publishing five other new papers.

Mechanics.—A combination has been formed among the journeymen carpenters, in New York, to exact higher wages. There is a great demand for housewrights, in consequence of the large number of buildings going up. Brickwell at \$7.50 per thousand, and Journeymen carpenters from other towns, would find immediate employment.

A Georgia editor recommends Cotton Sails, and says they will last longer than two of Canvas; that he has sailed on board Portuguese, Spanish, Maltese, Sicilian and Greek vessels with cotton sails, and generally all their small running rigging was of cotton.

Prize Poems.—The prize (a beautiful Greek Cross of \$100 value) for the best Poem to be delivered on the opening of the new Chatham Garden Theatre, in New York, has been awarded to a fair Bostonian; making the seventh palm of lyrical merit, won and worn by the sons and daughters of the “Literary Emporium,” in the course of a few years. It is stated, that there were nearly fifty competitors for the Cross, & that the best of the unsuccessful poems was also from the pen of another of our fair countrywomen. We add with pleasure that the victors and victresses are all native Bostonians.—*Centinel.*

Gas Lights.—The experiments of the gas-light company of New-York are said to have been so satisfactory, that the stock has risen to 30 per cent. above par. The gas pipes were contracted for in England, and their arrival is hourly expected.

The Rev. Dr. Mason, President of Dickinson College, has tendered his resignation to the board of trustees. He has been impelled to do this by ill health.

Four Greek youths arrived at Boston, in the brig Cyprus. We understand that they have been sent home by the American Missionaries to be educated at Andover. They are natives of Scio, and the father of two of them was one of the hostages sent from Scio to Constantinople, and afterwards hung by the Turks.

GENERAL.

LATEST.

London dates to New-York, by announce no new report of an action between Hermoine and an not confirmed.

Letters from Miss Lepanto had marly followed by the that Nobleman a Mr. Parry, the e by storm, had been was entertained had nearly broken count of the repre the Loan raised in Greeks.

The Pacha of land, near two y stands of arms, w He has a fine cana- tories. It is said ing himself indepen respect to the Eri merical intercoung days from Liverpoo

The Slave Tro of Parliament, an

An institution, entific principles established in L Dr. Birbeck, who kind at Glasgow afloat at Liverpo and Brimingham

STEAM

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The whole n. Elina at the tim these 19 were p and servants of names of those v sion, viz. Mrs. S Furman of the daughter of Mr. since, aged 22; man, aged 54; Furman, aged 1 Dougherty of A Alex. Crosse, stown, (drowned,) and Philadelphia, m died at the Hos on shore. Bes also seven othe scalded, five of caped without

From the ab that this afflicti cular weight u of the ten who family. They Saturday morn and a nephew o afternoon, at E of Mr. F's. W mourning, an i was buried in O On their return number, as we killed; and on all buried in o by this awful eral. Probabl were collected at the time of thousand follo grave.

“This awf all. It speaks human life, a voice, the eve preparation fo denness were casualty transy into the pr Judge! The before, playe ours—they w we are—and expend its fat haps meditati ness or of ple ment, their c tence!—Wha his own trans be equally fe

To prevent safety of Ste the boat in Evans high pr trophe which dently predi during which er in the Del tionally beh whose machi ton, or low f to run the h family to th accident of k ever been k in the Unio —Times.

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GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

London dates to the 6th have been received at New-York, by the John Wells packet. They announce no new events of importance. The report of an action between the French frigate *Hermione* and an English frigate, off Algiers, is not confirmed.

Letters from Missolonghi, state that the advanced guard of the Greek army for the attack of Lepanto had marched, and had been immediately followed by the division of Lord Byron, with that Nobleman at their head. The plans of Mr. Parry, the engineer, for carrying Lepanto by storm, had been approved, and little doubt was entertained of their ultimate success. It was stated at Missolonghi that Lord Strangford had nearly broken terms with the Sultan, on account of the reproaches of the Grand Vizier, of the Loan raised in England for the service of the Greeks.

The Pacha of Egypt imported from England, near two years ago, upwards of 100,000 stands of arms, with large supplies of ammunition. He has a fine cannon foundry, and powder factories. It is said he has long contemplated making himself independent. The Pacha pays great respect to the English, and encourages the commercial intercourse. Vessels make their passages from Liverpool to Egypt in from 20 to 30 days.

The Slave Trade Bill has passed both Houses of Parliament, and received the King's assent.

An institution, for teaching mechanics the scientific principles of their several trades, has been established in London, under the guidance of Dr. Birbeck, founder of the first institution of the kind at Glasgow. Already similar plans are on foot at Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Bristol, and Birmingham.

STEAM-BOAT DISASTER.

From the N. Y. Observer.

Dreadful Calamity.—On Saturday evening, the 15th inst. about half past 7 o'clock, while the steam boat *Etna*, Capt. Robinson, was on her passage from Washington, New Jersey, to this city, about seven miles from the Battery, the centre boiler burst, and instantaneously killed several of the passengers, tore up the deck, broke the machinery, scattered the fragments in every direction, and reduced the central part of the vessel to a complete wreck. The principal mischief was done in the after cabin, where most of the ladies were assembled.

The whole number of persons on board the *Etna* at the time of the explosion was 34. Of these 19 were passengers, and 15 officers, crew, and servants of the boat. The following are the names of those who lost their lives by the explosion, viz. Mrs. Sarah Furman, wife of Mr. Job Furman of this city, aged 44; Mrs. Merseville, daughter of Mr. Furman, married about 6 weeks since, aged 22; Mary Furman, sister of Mr. Furman, aged 54; Caroline Furman, niece of Mr. Furman, aged 10; Mary Bates, aged 9; Nancy Dougherty of Auburn, (N. Y.); Mrs. Taylor; Alex. Cromwell, waiter on board the *Etna*; Victor Grasse, steward, (jumped overboard and was drowned); and Mordecai C. Peters, tailor, of Philadelphia, making ten in all. Two of these died at the Hospital soon after they were brought on shore. Besides those who died, there were also seven others carried to the Hospital badly scalded, five of them dangerously. The rest escaped without material injury.

From the above account it will be perceived that this afflicting dispensation has fallen with peculiar weight upon Mr. Furman of this city. Four of the ten who were killed were females of his family. They left the city after nine o'clock on Saturday morning, in company with a son-in-law and a nephew of Mr. F. to attend the funeral in the afternoon, at Elizabethtown, of Mrs. Price, a niece of Mr. F's. While they were at the house of mourning, an infant child of Mrs. Price, died, and was buried in the same coffin with its mother. On their return from Elizabethtown, four of their number, as we have seen, were instantaneously killed; and on the next day, (Sunday) they were all buried in one grave. The sensation excited by this awful calamity has been deep and general. Probably more than five thousand persons were collected around the house of Mr. Furman at the time of the funeral, and more than one thousand followed the unhappy sufferers to the grave.

["This awful visitation makes its appeal to all. It speaks to all, of the extreme fragility of human life, and presses upon all, with a monitory voice, the everlasting importance of a religious preparation for eternity. With what awful suddenness were the unhappy victims to the late casualty translated beyond the bourn of mortality, into the presence of their Creator and their Judge! The pulses of life and joy, but a moment before, played as warmly in their hearts as in ours—they were as unsuspecting of danger as we are—and when the explosion was about to expend its fatal energies upon them, were perhaps meditating some future enterprises of business or of pleasure. How changed in a moment, their capacities and their sphere of existence!—What mortal shall presume to say that his own transition from time to eternity may not be equally fearful and sudden?"—*Ch. Monitor.*]

To prevent unfounded alarm respecting the safety of Steam Boats, it is proper to state that, the boat in question was propelled upon the Evans high pressure principle, and that the catastrophe which has befallen her, has been confidently predicted for more than eleven years, during which period she has been running either in the Delaware or in N. York Bay. It particularly behoves those who travel to avoid Boats whose machinery is not constructed upon the Fulton, or low pressure principle, unless they wish to run the hazard of encountering a similar calamity to that which has befallen the *Etna*. No accident of a serious nature to passengers, has ever been known to occur to any of the Boats in the United States, propelled on this principle.

The Steam Boats *New-York* and *Patent*, now running between Boston and Eastport, via Portland, are propelled by low pressure engines.—They are both excellent vessels.

Singular Controversy.—A singular controversy has arisen at Washington, between General Jackson and Senator Lowrie, involving also the character of the President and others, in consequence of a report which had been circulated in Pennsylvania, that General Jackson recommended to Mr. Monroe by letter, about the time he was chosen President, to form his cabinet by appointing men of both political parties. This the General thought proper to deny. It was finally traced up to Messrs. Lowrie and Findlay—Senators from Pennsylvania. The question now was, *Is the report true?* Mr. Kremer, a representative from Pennsylvania, was authorized by the President to say that he had received no such letter from Gen. Jackson. Mr. Lowrie, now finding his character for veracity implicated, called on the President to publish the letter in which he (Mr. Lowrie) had maintained that the above mentioned recommendation was made. The President made no reply. Mr. Lowrie then addressed a public communication to him, in which he stated that on a certain occasion, when he and Mr. Lowrie waited on the President, the latter took from his bundle a letter which he stated to be from General Jackson, and contained the said recommendation.

Mr. Hay, son-in-law to the President, now stated in a long communication, that the President had neither received such a letter from General Jackson, nor read such an one to Mr. Lowrie and Mr. Findlay. Mr. Lowrie made a reply, in which he intimated that he had received from an unknown source, a letter from Mr. Monroe to General Jackson, in which the receipt of such a letter was acknowledged. The result of the whole business, so far, is, that the correspondence between the President and General Jackson at the time referred to, has all been published; and is found to contain some pretty severe animadversions upon the minority. Among other things General Jackson says, in reference to the Hartford Convention, "I am free to acknowledge, had I commanded the military department where the Hartford Convention sat, if it had been the last act of my life, I should have hung the three principal leaders of the party."—*Boston Telegraph.*

Slave Trade.—This disgraceful traffic is still continued, notwithstanding the exertions of the governments of the United States and Great Britain to suppress it, and we learn that a vessel arrived at Matanzas, in the last week of April, from Africa, with 140 slaves on board.—*Balt. Fed. Gaz.*

Cruelty to Slaves.—Mr. Buxton, in his speech on negro slavery, in the British House of Commons, stated that a single West-Indian newspaper, contains upwards of 500 cases of negroes advertised, who had been stamped with a hot iron. He noticed the following cases:—Alice, marked J. B. and having scars on the back from flogging; Robert, marked C. G. and having marks of flogging on his shoulders; Sarah, marked G. F. G. on the right breast, with marks of flogging on her back; Betsey, marked I. D. on the right shoulder, and S. A. O. cut plain on her breast; Peter, marked with a cow-iron: one man had the following letters on his breast:—A. C. S. E. P. O. N. P. I. L. M. It is a common practice to stamp on the negroes, with a hot iron, the initials of the names and estates of their owners.

Emancipation.—The General Assembly of Rhode Island have assented to the resolution passed some time since by the State of Ohio, which provides for the gradual emancipation of slaves in the United States. The Assembly express an opinion, that a system of foreign colonization might be adopted, that "would in due time effect the entire emancipation of the slaves in our country, without any violation of the national compact, or infringement of the rights of individuals; by a passage of a law by the general government, with the consent of the slaveholding States, which should provide that all children of persons now held in slavery, born after the passage of such law, shall be free at the age of 21 years (being supported during their minority by the persons claiming the service of their parents) provided they consent to be transported to the intended place of colonization."—For our own part we cannot but highly approve of such a measure, if there be any prospect of its being carried into effect "with the consent of the slaveholding States." It would work the redemption of many an oppressed African, and finally free our nation from the curse of slavery, than which deliverance nothing can be more desirable.—*Boston Telegraph.*

Naval.—The U. S. frigate *Constitution*, Captain Jones, arrived at New-York on Thursday last, from Gibraltar, whence she sailed on the 10th of April.—The *Cyane*, Capt. Creighton, had arrived there from France. The *Constitution* anchored opposite the navy yard, the wind blowing fresh, and the tide running strong, she parted her cable, and drifted towards Williams Ferry, where she got aground, but has since been got off without injury. The *Constitution* has been absent more than 3 years, having left Boston on the 12th of May, 1821. There was no news at Gibraltar 9th April.

The damage to public property, at Harper's Ferry, by the late fire, says the National Intelligencer, has been greatly overrated; instead of fifty or a hundred thousand dollars, as reported, five or ten thousand dollars will cover the whole loss.

Kentucky.—The Legislature of Kentucky passed at their last session an act subjecting to forfeiture all lands of residents and non-residents, if not cultivated and improved before the first day of August, 1825.

A quack doctor, (a stranger), who had been practicing in West Union, Ohio, and dealing out his nostrums plentifully was lately drummed out of town, by the regular physicians.

The establishment of the Rhode Island Religious Intelligencer, has been purchased by Wm. G. Goddard, Esq. for whom the paper is now published under the title of "Christian Monitor and Weekly Register."

Pretended King of France.—An individual has lately arrived in Washington, asserting that he is the son of Louis XVI. of France, who has been a long time a prisoner in the Island of Cuba, and now requests the aid of the United States in restoring him to the throne of France, where he will aim to give peace to the world and happiness to the republic.

Quebec, May 10.—A rumor has been in circulation for a few days past, that it was the intention of his Majesty's Ministers to submit to Parliament a Union of all the British Provinces in America, and to place at their head a Royal Duke as Vice Roy.

Canal Revenue.—During the first five days of Canal Navigation, the Collector at Albany received upwards of \$7000 for toll; in one instance a single boat paid upwards of \$200. From 40 to 60 boats pass the lock at that city daily.

Murder.—On the afternoon of last Tuesday week, Mr. Oliver Harper, of Windsor, in the county of Broome, was robbed and murdered on the public road, between Mount Pleasant and Occupoog. Mr. Harper had been down the Delaware river to Philadelphia with a large quantity of lumber, and was returning with a considerable sum of money in his possession.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Accounts from Martinique say, that the colored people of that island were shipping away with as much despatch as possible. No distinction was made amongst them. Whether high or low, rich or poor; whether guilty or innocent; whether implicated or not in the late premeditated surrection, the sentence of banishment was the same. The hue of the skin was quite sufficient, and a passport was politely handed to every one whose name and residence was known, abroad, in the public streets and high-ways. A considerable number of these people had arrived at Trinidad, where they met with an unmolested refuge.

Mutiny.—James Twining and Francis Grice, have been imprisoned at Basterre, St. Kitts, for mutiny on board the brig *Stranger*, and for the murder of the cook, Samuel Johnson. They are to be sent by the first vessel to the United States for trial.

Gov. Coles, of Illinois, has been prosecuted for manumitting his slaves, and settling them in the state. He had neglected some formalities required by law, of which he was not aware, as the law had not at the time been promulgated.

Villain Apprehended.—Sewall T. Mack, who was lately advertised for running away with the daughter of the lady, with whom he boarded, leaving his wife behind him, has been arrested, at Amsterdam, Montgomery county, Md. and committed to prison. He married the girl he ran off with, and she was returned to her mother totally insane.

Sacrilege.—One of the New York papers mentions, that the gardener, of Judge Washington, an Englishman, lately broke open Washington's Tomb, for the purpose of stealing the relics of the General, to transport them to England, as a show.

On Tuesday, of last week, Judge Simmons sentenced two females for lewd behaviour, to the House of Correction. Before they were removed from the Court, a foreigner, apparently a Frenchman, stepped up and told his honor, he should like very well to pay a fine for the girls. The judge told him he could not take a fine, and asked him what he wanted of the girls. "I want them to work for me at Cambridgeport," said the gentleman. "What work do you want them to do?" They cannot be sent to Cambridgeport." "Sir, I must have my wife where I do my business; I shall marry one of them, and my brother will the other." "You and your brother have a strange fancy in the choice of wives." "True, sir: but some men marry very good women, and they make them very bad wives. If a man marry a bad woman, any change will be for the better; that is my fancy." The judge told him he must apply to the Overseers of the house of correction, and if he would satisfy them, the girls would doubtless be discharged.—*Boston Courier.*

Mr. Brown, our minister to the Court of France and quit, arrived safely at Cherbourg, after a passage of 22 days from N. York. A few days after their arrival, they set out for Paris in token of his grateful acknowledgments of attention from the captain of the *Cyane*, Mr. Brown has presented him with a splendid silver ewer.

The Pacha of Egypt lately opened a Canal of 16 miles in 6 weeks. He has lately directed the raising of Cotton and Sugar, and the distilling of Rum.

There are in the Senate of the U. States, nine gentlemen who have been Governors of the States which they respectively represent.

Fortune Telling.—A woman has been fined \$5 and costs, after a regular trial in the Police Court at Boston, for telling fortunes.

New Exchange.—It would appear that our citizens are at last to be accommodated with an Exchange; the Directors of the Merchants' Exchange Company having purchased the Buchanan property in Wall-street, as a suitable place for erecting a building. It cost about \$100,000, has a front of 114 feet, including Wall-street House; and extends backward to Sloot-Lane.—*N. Y. Ep. Post.*

Burlington Canal.—The commissioners have advertised to receive proposals for constructing a Canal, 12 feet deep and 72 feet wide, from Burlington Bay to Lake Ontario. It is intended to be large enough for sloops of war, and will furnish the Canadians with the best harbor on that lake. It is 1070 feet in length.—*On. Rep.*

CAUTION.

The public are cautioned against using *Cheese covered with lead*, whether red or white, as both are poisonous.

The attention of the public is invited to the following facts:—In this town a Cheese was bought last year, and four of the family immediately upon eating some of it, were taken severely sick. The cheese was examined by the attending physician, and judged to be overlaid with red lead. The same cheese was eaten by several others, the rind being previously taken off, who were soon very sick. When thrown off the stomach they were soon relieved.

A few weeks ago, three of another family became exceedingly ill, cause unknown; but was soon supposed to be produced by cheese, covered with white lead. A dog, which eat the rind was extremely convulsed, and in a day or two died. Another ate of it, and became very ill; to which a dose of lamp oil was given, and having cast up the rind, which remained almost entire, recovered. A third dog, which took but little, was sick. Fifteen or twenty persons in this town the last year and this, have been made sick, and most of them very sick by means of lead on cheese. And doubtless many become sick, and many die by the same means, and know not the cause. Attending physicians say the symptoms in these cases are what they should expect lead to produce, and can assign no other cause of these affections. Besides, trial has been made, and satisfactory evidence obtained, that red and white lead covered the Cheeses in question.

The public are cautioned against using any cheese brought to our markets, without due examination. And ought not cheese to be inspected, before sold in market, with particular reference to this article? Human life and health are too precious to be trifled with in this manner. Doubtless thousands have thus been destroyed, and never knew the cause of their excruciating distress, and have little thought that their bane was brought from the dairy rooms of our country.

Should it be thought desirable, probably the vendors of these cheeses might easily be ascertained, and if necessary shall be made known. South Reading, May 1824.

NOTICES.

A meeting of the "Methodist Female Mite Society," will be held at the North Methodist Chapel to-morrow at 4 o'clock P. M. A punctual attendance is requested of the members of this Society, as it is the last meeting previous to the Annual Conference.

The next quarterly meeting of the Young Men's Methodist Missionary Society will be held at the Vestry of the Chapel, in Bromfields Lane, on Thursday evening June 3d. at a quarter before 8 o'clock. A punctual attendance of all the members is requested.

The Methodist Magazine for April and May, and Nos. 20 and 21 of Benson's Commentary, are ready for subscribers, at No. 15 Friend street.

The Surgical Infirmary is removed to Federal-street, No. 21, near Milk-street; where the poor, suffering under surgical diseases, can receive gratuitous advice. Attendance every day, between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M.

N. B. Diseases of the eyes will be made a subject of particular attention.

TO OUR PATRONS.

The Publishers of this paper tender their sincere acknowledgments to their patrons, generally, for the promptitude with which they have complied with the terms of publication.—The second half yearly payment will become due on the 30th of next month. We would remind our brethren and friends that they will have a convenient and safe opportunity to make remittances by the Preachers who attend the annual Conference. By availing themselves of this conveyance, they will not only avoid the expense and risk of sending by mail, but they will also, by their punctuality, enable the Publishers to pursue their business without embarrassment, and make further improvement in the appearance of the paper.

There are some who have not sent in the payment for the first half of the present volume, and there are also a few who have not paid for the first volume. They are respectfully requested to forward the amount due, by the conveyance which now offers.

Those subscribers who have not received all the back numbers of the present volume, are requested to inform us, through the Preachers at Conference, what particular numbers are wanting, to complete their files.

WANTED.

In this city, Mr. George W. Frothingham, to Miss Mary Ann McLean of Providence.—Mr. Ethan A. D'Wolf, to Miss Mary Haley.—Mr. Rueben Abbot, to Miss Mary Ann Phillips.—Mr. James H. Rivers, of Thomaston, Me. to Miss Elizabeth Lemon, of this city.—Mr. W. Blanchard to Miss Sarah Ann Badger.—Mr. John Taylor to Mrs. Catharine Boardman.—Mr. John Phillips Payson, of N. Orleans, to Miss Catharine Sarah Hall.—Mr. Clinton Thayer to Miss Margaret Tyler.

In this city, by the Rev. Mr. Sias, Mr. John Elliot to Miss Catharine Evans.

In Lynn, by the Rev. Mr. Fillmore, Mr. Ebenezer Choate, to Miss Eliza Barker.

In Cambridge, Mr. George B. Emerson, to Miss Olivia Buckminster.

In Roxbury, Mr. Supply C. Thwing, to Miss Elsey F. Davis.

In Medford, Mr. Daniel Swan to Miss Sarah Preston.

DIED.

In this city, Mrs. Hannah Ticknor, aged 33.—Mr. Joseph S. Childs, 48.—Wm. Shales, jun. 16.—Mr. Sampson Silsby, 78.—Mrs. Nancy Flood, 28.—Mr. Job Lurvey, 41.

In Milton, Mr. Charles Crane, 31.

In Dedham, Miss Francis Fales, 29.

In Newburyport, Miss Hannah S. Tappan, daughter of Mr. Enoch P. T. 23.

In Peterham, Miss Susan Grout, 41.

In Worcester, Capt. Jacob Miller, 64.

In Philadelphia, M. D. W. Dunham, formerly of Boston, 31.

In West Bridgewater, Mrs. Susannah Bartlett, wife of Mr. Samuel B. 85.

In Lynn, Mary, wife of Thomas Rich, a highly esteemed member of the Society of Friends.

At Niagara, Robert Nichol, Esq. a member of the Parliament of Upper Canada. He was travelling from Queenstown to Fort George on the 3d inst. in a one horse wagon, in the night, which was extremely dark; when he had ascended the height just above Queenstown, where the road takes a sudden turn on the brink of one of the most awful precipices on the Niagara river, his horse, instead of turning to the right and following the road, went straight forward to the precipice, a distance of about four rods from the road in that place, when, horrible to relate! Mr. Nichol, his horse and wagon, were all precipitated headlong down the awful steep—a distance in the whole, about 300 feet, and was instantly killed.

OBITUARY.

Died, at Lynn, Mass, May 10, Mrs. Emily Homan, wife of Mr. Joseph Homan, aged 24. About 4 years since, she was deeply convinced of sin, and led to seek an interest in Jesus Christ; and shortly after, she obtained an evidence that her sins were forgiven. Soon after this, she became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. On the 24th of December last, she was married to Mr. Homan, and though her health at that time was poor, yet strong hopes were entertained of her restoration to health. But those prospects have suddenly been blasted.

Emily is no more on earth. It was not long after her marriage, before her complaints assumed an alarming appearance, and finally terminated in a fatal consumption.

In the first part of her sickness, she lamented her unfaithfulness before God, and was deeply sensible of her want of inward conformity to his will. But in answer to prayer, all doubts and fears were removed from her mind, and she was joyful in the prospect of death. For the last five or six weeks before her dissolution, scarce a cloud darkened her horizon, and all was calm and peace within. She left the world, and her dear earthly friends, in full prospect of being united with saints and angels above.—Thus, within the short compass of five months, the marriage and funeral services have been performed over the same person. How short is life! How certain is death!

"How feeble is our mortal frame,
"What dying worms we be!"

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF BOSTON.—1824.

ARRIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

TUESDAY—Brigs Wave, Killey, Rochelle; Jubilee, Snow, Eastport; English bark Cerus, Wawn, Newcastle; schs. Alfred, Baxter, Fredericksburg—Three Sisters, Damon, do.; Mary & Margaret, Norfolk; Ariel, Pich Landing; Enterprise, Balti.; Hallet, N. York; Curlew, Washington, N. C.; Boston, Bonair, Betsey, N. York; Sen. Flower, Davenport, Augusta; Benevolence, Yarmouth; Maine, Elizabeth City, N. C.; New Sophronia, Plymouth, N. C.; Perry, Mariagilante; sloops Bedford, N. Bedford; Messenger, Smith, Hallowell; Sally, Dennis.

WEDNESDAY—Sch. Boston, Eastport; brig Orleans, Lewis N. Orleans; schs. Rabbit, Charleston; Olive Branch, Washington, N. C.; sloop Volusia, Elizabeth City; sch. Ann, Baltimore; sloop William, Savannah; sch. Nero, Provincetown; sloops Two Brothers, Philadelphia; Sabine, Hartford; Harriet, Plymouth.

THURSDAY—Steam boat Patent, Heath, Portland, with 15 passengers; brig Cumberland, Leavitt, Matanzas; sch. Warren, Guayama; sloop Orion, Hartford.

FRIDAY—Bark Essex, Charleston; sch. Leader, Balt.; steam brig New York, Eastport; sch. Billow, Halifax.

SATURDAY—Schs. Undaunted, Portsmouth; Enterprise, Nantucket; sloops Pomona, New Bedford; Truth, Provincetown; schs. Eclipse, N. York; Sally Hope, Providence; schs. Economy, Fredericksburg; Amity, Davis, Washington, N. C.; Jack, Portsmouth; sloops John, Newburyport.

SUNDAY—Sch. Susan Miller, N. Orleans; sloop Hope, Georgetown, S. C.; sch. Martha, Richmond; sloop Vischer, Albany; brig Sarah Morrill, Malaga; schs. Astrich, Gonives; Eliza Jane, Fredericksburg; Enterprise, Eldren, and Rebecca, N. York; Gen. Jackson, Eastport; Delia, Augusta; sloops Superb, Osborn, Charleston; Rapid, N. York; Franklin, do.; Scourge, Bridgeport; Justina, N. Bedford; brig Hannah Elizabeth, Wilmington.

CLEARED SINCE OUR LAST.

TUESDAY—Brigs Thetis, Stanner, St. Johns, N. B.; Gallego, Foster, Genoa; Mary & Eliza, Trinidad, Cuba; Pilgrim, Church, Bath; John, Portland; schs. Olive, Preble, Bath; Fox, do.; sloops Friendship, Thompson, North Yarmouth; Juliet, White, New-London.

WEDNESDAY—Brig Lydia, Haskell, Gloucester; schs. Daphne, Whiting, Plymouth; Volant, Pattee, Bath; Boston, Bath; sloops Hero, N. York; Packet, Rutherford, Newburyport; Jones River Packet, Kings-ton.

THURSDAY—Brigs Evadne, Sims, and Adriatic, Cockerell, St. John; Jane, Blake, Savannah; sch. Zeno, St. Thomas.

FRIDAY—Brigs Hope & Sally Ann, Myrie, Jamaica; Aurora, Tucker Brasils; Obadiah, St. Johns, N. B.; John, Hamor, Salem; schs. Potosi, South America; Dime, Wooster, Castine; Polly, Ipswich; Ketch George, Newburyport; sloops. Folio, Marblehead; Venus, Portsmouth; Messenger, Bath; Packet, Salem.

SATURDAY—Brigs Monroe, Burgess, Trinidad, Cuba—Friendship, Havana—Sophia & Eliza, Gibraltar—Glide, N. Bedford—schs. Almira, St. Thomas—Stephen Jones, do.—Morning Star, Camden—Wave, N. York—sloops Bedford, N. Bedford—Polly, Newburyport—Milledgeville, Portland—Betsey, Plymouth—Charles Bath—Clipper, N. York—Delight, do.—William, Portsmouth—Randolph, Gloucester—George Washington, Atwood, Albany—Lydia Eliza, Salem, N. J.

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New York May 6.

